CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

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GOD IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

Rev. J. Renwick Patterson, D.D.

The first amendment to the Constitution of the United States says "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof . . . "

Seven times the Supreme Court has made decisions in applying this amendment to schools.

1844—The validity of the will of Stephen Girard, of Pennsylvania, which established a college that excluded ministers and missionaries was upheld.

1908—The policy of the U. S. Indian Office of using Indian tribal and trust funds to pay for education of Indian children in Catholic schools was upheld.

1925—An Oregon law that required all children between 8 and 16 years of age to attend public schools was declared unconstitutional and the right of parents to send children to Catholic and other private schools was upheld.

1930—A Louisiana law that provided free textbooks to children in church and other private schools was upheld.

1947—A New Jersey law which provided that tax money could be used to pay bus fares for children attending Catholic schools was upheld.

1948—A policy in Champaign, Illinois, that permitted religious instruction in public schools during regular hours of school was declared unconstitutional.

1952—New York City's "released time" program that gave public school pupils time off to attend classes in religious instruction outside of public buildings was upheld.

These decisions do not give us the final solution to the place of the Bible and non-denominational religion in the public schools. The controversy over this question continues. As a matter of fact, recent weeks have witnessed this controversy growing louder and warmer. In this great debate the following is a sampling of the more significant recent turns.

Significant Recent Turns

The ruling last June by the Attorney General of California outlawing prayer in the public schools and prohibiting the use of the Bible for religious purposes in the public schools (see July and November, 1955, issues of the CHRISTIAN STATESMAN) has been challenged by Irving Breyer, Attorney for the San Francisco City and County School Board. Basing his ruling on the equal protection the Federal Constitution gives to the beliefs of atheists and agnostics, the Attorney General ruled that "For atheist and agnostic children, daily prayer would be a constant reminder of the conflict between home and school." The San Francisco public school teachers were advised by Mr. Breyer, however, that they should continue the brief prayer of thanksgiving which the younger children recite before their mid-morning snack.

In neighboring Marin County in California, public school officials have been forced to revise a short grace in verse which had been recited daily before lunch by school children. James H. Newly forced this revision by objecting to his five-year old son saying a prayer. A new form was adopted the latter part of November from which all reference to God is omitted.

At the other end of the nation New Yorkers have been battling over a statement to guide supervisors and teachers in dealing with moral and spiritual values in the city's public schools. This statement was unanimously ap-

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DISTILLERS' SAGGING SPIRITS

Distillers spirits are sagging. Why? Because profits have fallen. This, according to Thomas A. Wise, writing in the Wall Street Journal of October 27th, 1955, explains why the distillers are directing heavy investments into non-alcoholic fields.

Distillers Corp.—Seagrams, producer of Four Roses and Lord Calvert, is expanding rapidly its investment in oil drilling and exploration.

National Distillers, makers of Old Crow and Old Taylor has invested heavily in petrochemicals.

Brown-Forman Distillers Corp., maker of Early Times and Old Forester has directed its non-alcoholic activity toward photographic equipment.

During the last four years when business profits in general have been soaring, the profits of National Distillers took a plunge of from $2.87 a share in 1951 to $1.38 last year. The plunge for Schenley was from $1.10 a share in 1951 to 87¢ a share in 1954. With Park and Tilford the plunge was from earnings of $4.04 a share in 1951 to a loss of $4.48 a share in 1954.

Many Small Firms Fold

Where the larger firms turned to non-alcoholic activity to bolster sagging profits, many of the little fellows simply folded up. In 1948 there were 150 registered liquor distillers in the U.S. In mid-1950 there were 119. At last report, June 30, 1955, there were 95.

The non-liquor sidelines have enabled some of the distillers to do better this year, but with most companies, profits remain far below post-war highs.

In 1954 the people of this country consumed nearly 189.5 million gallons of distilled spirits and distillers were predicting that overall consumption this year would come close to 200 million gallons. If so, this will be the highest reached since 1946 when the figure was 230 million gallons due to replenishing war-depleted retail stocks in hotels, barrooms, taverns, and private bars, as well as for actual consumption.

But in the competition for the consumer's dollar the distillers have been grabbing a steadily shrinking share. In 1946 an estimated 3.2% of the consumer's disposable income went for liquor purchases. In 1954 it had dropped to 1.6%.

About 35% of all distilled spirits are consumed by families with incomes of more than $5,000 a year, according to 'The Licensed Beverage Industry, Inc." In 1945 only 8% of all families had incomes before tax of $5,000 or more. By 1953 the figure had jumped to 31%, but liquor sales have shown no similar gain.

Other Consumer Items Proving More Attractive

New autos, houses, television sets and home appliances have caught the consumer's eye. To purchase these items people have to cut down somewhere and so they find liquor one of the easiest items to reduce. At least that is how one liquor marketing official explains it.

Also these down-in-the-mouth distillers are blaming the post-war trend toward suburban living as a contributory factor toward the decline. This new trend in living has drawn Americans out of the bars and given them a soft seat before the home television set where they do less hard drinking. Strange that such a wail should come from those who, when on the defensive, always insist that they are the champions of moderation.

Seventy percent of all liquor was consumed in bars, restaurants, taverns or hotels before World War II. Today, 70% of the purchases are from the off premises package liquor stores.

The 1.9 gallons per capita consumption of distilled spirits prevailing prior to World War II remains unchanged. The per capita consumption of beer and wine has risen steadily. In 1940 beer and ale consumption was 12.17 gallons per capita. It is now about 16 gallons.

Repeal Did Not Repeal the Bootlegger

Arthur D. Schulte, a former liquor executive but who early this past year sold his controlling interest in Park and Tilford to become an investment banker, says that "Competent sources estimate that today a minimum of 20% of the distilled spirits sold in this country are of moonshine origin."

Increasing numbers of still seizures are being made by the Federal Government. Whether this indicates that increasing amounts of illegal liquor are being produced or that we are merely experiencing a stepped-up enforcement policy on the part of Internal Revenue Service agents is yet to be determined. Probably both are true.

Profit has always been the primary motive back of the liquor traffic. No profit—no traffic. Take the profit out of it and the rascals will get out of the business.

It is too early yet to predict the dawn, but sometimes our eyes seem to descry an appearance of brightness on the horizon.

THE DRUG TRAFFIC

THE SENATE subcommittee investigating illicit narcotics has come up with the startling finding that the United States has more drug addicts in proportion to population than any other country in the Western world.

Some other conclusions may be equally hard to believe—that drug addiction is responsible for half the crimes committed in our metropolitan areas, that illicit drug traffic has trebled since World War II.—Pittsburgh Press.

THE LIQUOR FACTS FOLDERS AND HOW THEY ARE USED

Number printed in 1953	450,000
Number printed in 1955	435,000
Total	885,000

The 450,000 printed in 1953 were completely exhausted. Of the 435,000 printed in 1955, about 35,000 Allegheny County, Pa. folders remain to be distributed. The total number for this year included 55,000 National Folders containing national data on all four pages and useable anywhere in the country, 50,000 Ohio Folders with Ohio data on page four, 155,000 similar folders for Pennsylvania, 105,000 for Allegheny County, 10,000 for Philadelphia County, 20,000 for Illinois, 10,000 for Arkansas, 10,000 for Texas and 20,000 for New Jersey.

How They Are Used

1. For distribution in Churches and Bible Schools on Temperance Day.
2. As enclosures in letters which pastors and church officials send to members of their congregations.
3. Distributed from house to house in communities.
4. In connection with Local Option Elections on the liquor issue.
5. To send to members of Legislatures in which bills on the liquor issue are pending.
6. To send to public officials—Judges, District Attorneys, etc.
7. And *best of all,* in the public schools—junior and senior high schools.

Their Use in the Public Schools— in Counties in Pennsylvania

The Folders printed this year were prepared with a view to their use in the public schools as well as through other channels. What has been done in the following counties of Pennsylvania indicates what might be done in any state and on a nation-wide scale. As of this date (Dec. 30th) the record for a number of counties follows:

Philadelphia County Schools	5,000—
Beaver County Public Schools	25,000—
Lawrence County Public Schools	9,000
Butler County Public Schools	8,000
Washington County Public Schools	17,000
Allegheny County Public Schols	47,000
	111,000

With reference to Allegheny County, 20,000 were used in schools under the jurisdiction of the County Superintendent of schools and were distributed through his office. The other 27,000 were used in the schools of the 24 *Independent* districts. The schools of the City of Pittsburgh are yet to be contacted, which, if cooperative, should use many additional thousands.

To date, no Superintendent or Principal in any of the counties named above has declined to receive and use the Folders. They are used largely in the health classes. Teachers are glad to receive them, for it assists them in carrying out that part of the school code found in most of our states requiring that instruction on the effects of alcohol and other narcotics on the human system be given in the public schools.

The Cost of the Folders

Preparing these folders requires considerable time and expense. A large amount of research in gathering the data from reliable sources (Washington, D.C., and State Capitols) is called for. A tremendous amount of arithmetic, both by longhand and by calculating machine, is required in working out the total expenditures nationally and for states and the per capita cost nationally and statewise, repeating the same for public school expenditures and instructional staff salaries, and drawing comparisons. This calls for long, tedious and careful work which has to be checked and re-checked many times. Then the layout for the folders, art work, proofreading and final checking has to be done—all of this before the Folders are actually printed. The cost of this work has to be met. Finally there is the cost of printing in colors and distribution. Postage and shipping costs alone mount up to a considerable figure.

The public schools have no funds allocated for meeting such costs. Having these folders used in the schools is a gratuitous service. The National Reform Association assumes the responsibility of securing funds for meeting in the above counties this cost, as well as the total cost of the Folders used in other ways.

This project has developed sufficiently now to indicate that the door for the use of these folders is wide open in the public schools. The opportunities are almost unlimited.

	5,000
10,000, Church Schools	35,000
5,000, Church Schools	14,000
2,000, Church Schools	10,000
(Number not known)	17,000
(Number not known)	37,000
	128,000

To meet the total costs indicated above, $20.00 per thousand is required. Many schools take 500, 1,000, some 2,000 and even 3,000 folders. It is apparent how many of the youth in our Public Schools can be reached with these facts in this way. $20.00 will reach a thousand youths. The cost is 2 cents per student. What an opportunity!

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THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN
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NO LIQUOR ADS IN LIFE'S SPECIAL CHRISTIANITY ISSUE

The special Christianity Issue of LIFE magazine which took the place of the December 26th and January 2nd issues contained no liquor ads. This would seem to indicate that the editors of LIFE realize there isn't any connection between Christianity and Liquor, that the one is the very antithesis of the other, that Liquor works against everything Christianity stands for, and that if they had carried liquor ads side by side with the story of Christianity within the same covers, it would have been most out of taste.

The omission of alcoholic beverage ads from the special issue must not be construed, however, as a change in policy regarding liquor advertising on the past of LIFE. The December 19th issue just preceding the Christianity Issue contained 21½ pages of such ads.

It was no great sacrifice on the part of the publishers of LIFE to omit liquor ads from this special issue. The big build-up in Beverage Alcohol advertising always comes before Christmas, and the last pre-Christmas issue, so far as the dating of the publication goes, was the December 19th issue. There is always a drop in liquor ads following the pre-Christmas issue—not that LIFE isn't willing to take such ads, but it doesn't pay the brewers and distillers to put out money for a lot of advertising immediately following the Christmas buying spree. Consequently the last December issue, if it dates after Christmas and the first issue of January carry little liquor advertising—sometimes a page or two of such advertising, but seldom more.

But that there were no liquor ads in this special issue should not be passed without notice. More than that, the editors ought to know that it was noticed. Many times these pages have urged you to write Mr. Luce, the editor-in-chief of LIFE, protesting the policy of the publishers in accepting liquor ads.

It would be well to write and tell Mr. Luce how much you appreciated seeing a copy of LIFE magazine that was entirely free of liquor ads. Thank him for the omission. Let him know that you really appreciated it. Don't do any blasting in this letter. You'll have plenty of opportunities to do that when you write about other issues. But keep this letter on the complimentary side, with perhaps a sly remark about how fine it would be if the same policy were to be followed in all issues. Let's let him know that we noticed the difference in this issue. It won't do any harm, and it might do some good. Address your letter to Henry R. Luce, Editor-in-chief, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

BABIES—THE BREWERS' HOPE

The birth rate in the United States in the past 10 years totaled 36,818,000, or an average of 3,681,800 a year—slightly more than 10,000 a day.

This means that in the next ten years 10,000 new prospects will be moving into the market every day.

The brewers are eyeing this prospective market potential. A. Edwin Fein, editor of the Annual Brewing Industry Survey, in a talk before the New York State Wholesale Beer Distributors Association a few months ago stated:

"When our recent crop of new babies grows up, you will observe greater marketing potentials. Beer sales will rise proportionately."

To reach their consumption goal of 100,000,000 barrels of beer annually, the brewers will continue to penetrate the home where they insist "beer belongs" with their glamorous advertising designed to increase the popularity of their brew so as to capture the increased volume they are seeking and also our youth.

AMERICA'S ENORMOUS LIQUOR EXPENDITURE

In 1954 the American people spent the astronomical sum of $9,830,000,000 for alcoholic beverages. If this enormous sum were laid out in one dollar bills placed end to end they would extend over a distance of 930,871 miles or about 39 times around the earth. This sum would have built 491,500 homes costing $20,000 each or would have purchased 3,276,666 brand new $3,000 automobiles.

From Christ's birth until the beginning of 1956 covered a span of

1,956	years
23,472	months
101,712	weeks
711,984	days
17,087,616	hours
1,025,256,960	minutes
61,515,417,600	seconds

The $9,830,000,000 the American people spent for alcoholic beverages in 1954 would have amounted to an expenditure in round numbers since the birth of Christ of

$5,025,562	a year
418,796	a month
96,640	a week
13,800	a day
575	an hour
9.50	a minute
.16¢	a second

CORRECTION

An alert reader calls to our attention a 'mistaken assertion" carried on page four of the November issue of the CHRISTIAN STATESMAN in the story about the suit against the Treasurer of the United States.

The article stated, "In rendering the decision on the McCollum case the Supreme Court declared:

"We have staked the very existence of our country on the faith that complete separation between the state and religion is best for the state and best for religion."

The editor, without having had direct access to to copy of the Supreme Court decision on the McCollum case had taken this statement from a source which he had every reason to believe was accurate and reliable. Since this matter was called to his attention, he has carefully read word by word the 'Opinion of The Court" on this case and finds that it contains no such declaration.

The writer of the material from which the editor had obtained this mistaken impression had taken a statement made by Justice Rutledge in dissenting from the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Everson v. Board of Education (1947) 330 U.S. 59 and quoted by Justice Frankfurter in his supporting statement in concurring with the Decision of the Court in the McCollum v. Board of Education (1948) 333 U.S. 203 case, and mistakenly attributed this statement to the Supreme Court. While some other Justices concurred in the dissenting and supporting statements containing the statement in question, the Supreme Court itself never so declared.

What the Supreme Court did declare was "The First Amendment rests upon the premise that both religion and government can best achieve their lofty purposes if each is free from the other within its respective sphere."

The editor is glad to make this correction. Since the source from which this mistaken assertion was obtained has had wide circulation, it would perhaps be well for readers to clip this correction and file it for future reference.—The Editor.

SALES FALL-OFF BRINGS AGENCY SHIFTS

Beer and Liquor sales are not keeping pace with population growth nor with the expanded disposable income of recent years. This has set distillers' spirits dashing and the brewers' fermenting. Consequently there were 15 major advertising account changes by the wine and liquor producers and 14 by brewers during the first half of 1955.

Although liquor sales were up 3,740,389 gallons the first six months of 1955 over the corresponding period of 1954, the distillers still aren't happy, for even with this increase, distilled spirits sales fell far behind the pace set by population growth and disposable income. They figure that if liquor sales had kept pace, the consumption in 1954 would have been 234,000,000 gallons instead of 189,470,688 gallons.

Beer sales also increased during the first half of 1955, but not to the extent brewers had anticipated.

So, the distillers and brewers turn to their advertising agencies with the demand—you produce results or else. But with all the $260,000,000 or more spent in alcoholic beverage advertising, sales failed to keep pace and the fall-off in both liquor and beer sales is being reflected in more and more distillers and brewers shifting advertising agencies.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

To The Annual Meeting of
THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION
November 10, 1955

As we review the past, and consider the work before us in the future, we bow humbly before God, the Great Sovereign of the universe and the Ruler of Nations, our Lord. He has written: "Righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people." Also, He has written: "The nation and kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish; yea, those nations shall be utterly wasted." We praise and thank Him for the physical health and the moral vision of our leaders, and the doors of service opened to them this past year. As we adopt these resolutions looking to the future, it is with the desire that in everything Christ may have the pre-eminence.

We express to the Rev. Renwick Harper Martin, D.D., our undying gratitude for his service for us and for generations to come, as he has labored to preserve the Sabbath Day for man's spiritual welfare, to restore the Bible to its proper place as basic to all education, and to free our land from the curse of beverage alcohol and other traffics which enrich themselves at the cost of human misery. As he retires as President of the National Reform Association after more than twenty-seven years of distinguished service, we wish for him happy memories and God's richest blessings.

We pledge to the President of the United States of America, Dwight D. Eisenhower, our prayers for his continued recovery, and our support of all his efforts to raise the moral tone of government and the moral standards of the nation and people he governs.

We express our appreciation of the leadership by the officers of the National Reform Association, and the response and expression of the people of our Commonwealth, as they have united with other reform groups to oppose effectively the threat of legalized gambling in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. We call upon all leadership to be alert to further at-

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proved by the board of education last June 14th, which is now holding it under advisement.

The statement emphasizes the responsibility of the school in developing the moral and spiritual values common to all faiths. Detailing how this can be done in each department, the statement concludes, declaring, "The public schools encourage the belief in God, recognizing the simple fact that ours is a religious nation, but they leave and even refer to the home and to the church the interpretation of God and revelation. . . . They teach the moral code and identify God as the ultimate source of natural and moral law."

Professor Phenix of Teachers College, Columbia University, opposed this proposed New York guide in a radio discussion on November 21 by declaring his opinion that "Any kind of religious act, any kind of religious celebration, has absolutely no place in the public school because this kind of celebration is really an act of worship and is something which presupposes a particular religious orientation. It presupposes a religious community to which one belongs, and this is not a part of the function of the public school."

Dr. James S. Donnelly, dean of Fordham University, on the other hand declared, "If God is left out of the public school, or if only passing lip service is paid to him, you should not wonder why some people maintain that the public school is Godless. If you allow God to be left out, you run the risk of permitting the public school to become an anti-religious factor in the community, a factor which undermines our culture and our way of life."

A vigorous public dissent to the adoption of the guide was registered by the New York Board of Rabbis which warned that the adoption of this guide . . . "might well undermine our traditional religious liberties, threaten the stability and independence of our schools, introduce divisive religious controversy in the classroom, and involve the community in constant tension."

It was furthermore stated by this influential Board of Rabbis that "religious education and training are the exclusive responsibility of the home, church and synagogue."

Neutrality Impossible

The National Methodist Conference on Christian Education which was held recently in Cincinnati was told by the director of children's work for the Methodist Church, Dr. Mary Alice Jones, that a vigorous minority seems determined to deny to the majority the right to have their children receive an education "rooted and grounded in a view of life and the universe which presupposes the reality of God." Going on to point out that many persons are interpreting the American tradition of separation of church and state to mean that the schools must be non-theistic she says that this in turn "raises questions in the minds of many thoughtful parents."

That there are thoughtful parents who do raise questions is something for which to be thankful. The Attorney General of California ought to remember that there are others to be concerned about as well as atheist and agnostic children. If he is troubled over the fear that "daily prayers would be a constant reminder" to these children "of the conflict between home and school" he ought to be equally if not more concerned about the constant reminder to a far greater number of children of the conflict which they see between the home and the school due to the absence of daily prayers.

He and others opposed to God in public education assume that it is possible for the state to be absolutely "neutral" toward religion in the public schools. Such neutrality is utterly impossible. Concessions one way or the other are inevitable. Ruling God out of public education is a ruling in favor of the atheist and the agnostic. With all due regard to an individual's freedom not to believe, and recognizing his right to have this freedom protected by the state, the state has no right or obligation to make such concessions to the non-believer that result in giving him a distinct advantage in the publice school in his belief there is no God over the person who believes there is a God.

Absence of prayer and of the Bible works in the interest of the non-believer and against the believer. "A teacher who filters religion out of a course in English or history or refers to it in a cynical vein is hostile to religion. A teacher who treats of relevant religious items in a respectful or sympathetic way is friendly toward it."

The moment the state organizes a school system without God, at that moment it has ceased being neutral. It has taken a position against the believer. In the practical function of education there is no middle ground between theism and atheism. Secularism is practical atheism. Atheism denies the the existence of God, secularism just acts as if He were not. When the state pretends to be "neutral" toward religion by ruling God and the Bible out of the schools, it has in effect *accepted* the "religion of secularism."

Our American Tradition

We hear a lot these days about the American tradition of separation of church and state, and often when the door is closed to God and to Bible in the schools it is heralded as in keeping with this great American tradition. As a matter of fact, such action is not in keeping with our American tradition, but a violation of it. When our American society organized for political purposes, its corner stone was a common understanding that there is a Supreme Being who is the source of man's natural rights and

the Author of natural and moral law. Whenever we act in harmony with this basic concept, we are acting in harmony with our American tradition. Whenever we act contrary to this basic concept we are acting contrary to our American tradition.

Those Americans who today are urging the recognition of God and His law in national affairs, who are striving to preserve and strengthen the Christian features in our national and governmental life and who are seeking to maintain and enlarge the place for God and the Bible in public education have a broad base in our best American tradition. Let's not confuse the American tradition with some new tradition which confuses the issues and would ultimately destroy everything the true American tradition has given us.

Religious statistics indicate that the great majority of the American people are believers in God. Within that framework there may be wide divergence of belief, but at that point the great majority of Americans are in agreement. They believe there is a God—a Supreme Being. Furthermore, most American people want a public school in which God and the Bible have some place. It is unthinkable that the majority of the American people, believing in God, would take the position that the schools are none of God's business. A minority of these believing Americans may take this inconsistent position, but certainly not a majority.

Religious Vacuum Dangerous

Many Protestant, Catholic and some Jewish leaders believe that a religious vacuum in the schools will ultimately destroy everything we have prized in the American way. These leaders are convinced that a common statement of aims and methods can be worked out to relate moral values to the deep theological stream that is common to all beliefs within the Judaeo-Christian tradition and used to prevent a religious vacuum in public education.

Some phases of religious instruction belong entirely to the home and to the church and can never be taken over by the public schools. Systems of doctrine, manners of worship, sacramental observances and religious ordinances—these have no place in the curriculum of the public schools. But there is a place for God and for the Bible and for those moral principles which have to do with the building of moral character and which are necessary in producing good and useful members of society.

Secularism speaks today through a vocal but relatively small minority which supports and urges broader application of so-called "neutrality" between belief and non-belief. All good Americans are concerned about maintaining the wall of separation between church and state, but at the same time many of them are disturbed in that many others are misinterpreting this principle and using it as a tool for the advancement of secularism in public education and in public life. Constant vigilence and clear thinking is necessary if this minority group is to be prevented from imposing its will on the nation.

We must concern ourselves about this problem and keep ourselves informed, and alerted for action, or we will find that our system of public education, in which over 30,000,000 of our boys and girls are being educated, will by default, have succumbed to the domination of secularism.

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tempts to raise revenue at the expense of character, through opening the doors to legalized gambling.

We deplore the advertising of alcoholic beverages and narcotics which, through the mediums of radio and television, newspaper and magazine, invades the sanctity of the home in direct violation of the convictions of multitudes of our citizens, and which impresses on the coming generation an appeal in direct violation of the teaching of all those who are seeking the moral and spiritual welfare of our people. We urge the citizenry of this land to arise in protest against this evil, calling upon our legislators to eliminate all advertising of alcoholic beverages and harmful narcotics from interstate commerce.

We commend the President of the United States and all associated with him in seeking to make the highways safe. We pledge our support to the program for "S. D. Day." We urge the President to take measures to remove from sales along our great highways, alcoholic beverage which robs men of reason and of caution and of self-control, that not only others but they themselves may be spared a mangled body, or death.

We commend the National Reform Association, under the new leadership of Dr. J. Renwick Patterson, to the continued interest and prayers and support of all present and of all others who are friends of Christian Government and Moral Reform.

We express our gratitude and thanks to Dr. W. W. McKinney and his Committee on Arrangements who planned this dinner and meeting, to Dr. McKinney for his inimitable leadership as toastmaster, to the speakers of the evening, Dr. Delber H. Elliott and Bishop Wilbur E. Hammaker, for their messages on this memorable occasion, to the Ladies of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church for the delicious dinner, and to all others who have had a part in making this evening an occasion long to be remembered, and another milestone in the work of Moral Reform.

FEDERATED LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA PROTESTS PA. SENATE "BASEBALL BEER" VOTE

Release—January 10, 1956

The Federated Legislative Committee of Pennsylvania, representing the church forces of the State, seriously criticized the State Senate for what it terms "highly irregular procedure" in recording the vote on S572, to permit beer sales in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh ball parks and announcing the bill as having passed the Senate when only twenty-five Senators cast "yea" votes. Twenty-six votes are required to pass all Senate bills. Two senators who were in hospitals were recorded as voting "yea."

Action by the Federated Legislative Committee was recommended by Dr. B. E. Ewing, Chairman of the sub-committeed on temperance.

The Federated Legislative Committee of Pennsylvania in session on January 10, 1956 records itself as deeply deploring the highly irregular procedure and action of the Pennsylvania State Senate on December 14 in announcing the passage of S572 to permit beer sales in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh ball parks. In order to insure the passage of this bill, the practice resorted to of recording two senators as present and voting "YEA," when they were known to be in hospitals at the time the vote was taken, is unworthy of the splendid reputation for dignity and probity which the upper branch of the State Legislature has hitherto enjoyed.

When a legislative body resorts to such questionable procedures in the enactment of important contested legislation, what will be its influence on the average citizens?

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S LETTER GETS PUBLICITY

The writer was privileged to attend the meeting of the Federated Legislative Committee mentioned in the "release" above at which the method by which the "Baseball Parks Beer" vote was passed was brought to light. While on the train coming home from Harrisburg, letters were written to each of the editors of the three Pittsburgh Dailies calling attention to what was done in the Senate in passing the bill, and making some critical remarks about using such methods to pass important contested legislation. In writing these letters it was with the hope that they would be published in the "Letters to the Editor" sections. The letters, however, were given far greater publicity than the writer had anticipated.

The editors of the Pittsburgh Press and of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette each used the letter for news stories which were carried on page two of the afternoon edition of the Press on January 12th, and the morning edition of the Post-Gazette on January 13th. The story was also carried on local radio and TV newscasts on the evening of January 12th.

The story as carried by the Pittsburgh Press is as follows:

SENATE LASHED FOR 'BASEBALL BEER' VOTE

2 Absent Members Counted in 'Yes' Column, Critic Says

An official of the National Reform Assn. today lashed out at "questionable procedures" by the State Senate in approving a bill that would allow beer sales in Forbes Field.

The Rev. J. Renwick Patterson, executive secretary, charged in a letter to The Press that:

"Two senators were in the hospital when the vote was taken and could not have responded to their names when the roll was called, yet these senators are recorded as having voted 'Yea' in order to pass the bill.

"Thus the record shows 27 senators as having voted 'Yea'."

26 Votes Needed

Dr. Patterson pointed out that 26 votes are necessary to pass all Senate bills.

He went on to question how the Legislative Journal would report the action on the measure which would permit beer sales, in paper cups, in both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

"If it reports them as having been absent, then they couldn't have responded in the roll-call vote. If they didn't vote, the bill didn't pass," Dr. Patterson reasoned.

"Yet they are recorded as having voted and the bill is recorded as passed and was sent to the House . . . ," he continued.

Discussed at Meeting

"When a legislative body stoops to such questionable procedures in order to secure passage of important contested legislation, one wonders what the influence of such action will be on the average citizen."

Dr. Patterson, whose offices are at 209 Ninth St., Downtown, revealed that the matter was lengthily discussed at a meetting of the Pennsylvania Legislative Committee which ended yesterday.

THE LIQUOR FACTS FOLDERS AND HOW THEY ARE USED

(*Concluded from Page* 3)

What You Can Do

Why not get behind this plan. If the state in which you live can use 10,000 or more of these Folders, we will be glad to arrange for the printing of a Facts Folder for your state. What state cannot use at least 10,000? Many should use 50, 100 or even 200 thousand. We solicit the interest of temperance-minded people throughout the length and breadth of this nation. Here is a project you can work at, a task you can help the National Reform Association to perform. —J. R. P.